

DEMING HEADLIGHT.

VOL. 10.

DEMING, GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1890.

NO. 45.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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FEASTS IN EVERY STYLE.

All the Delicacies of the season to order at
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A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS EATING HOUSE.

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All the delicacies of the season to order.

Opposite Cabinet Saloon,
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GROCERY

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CONFECTIONERY

is located on

Pine Street, three doors west of

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His Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

Cannot be beat in the County.

His Candles are of the

FRESHEST AND PUREST

Best Assortment of Sweetmeats

IN DEMING.

Doors always open, and

Orders Promptly Filled.

COMMENT.

The McKinley tariff is "McKinleyed."

Boss Quay's "mailed hand" is crushed under a mountain of Democratic ballots.

The election last Tuesday was a groundswell, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Rhode Island, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, all make big Democratic gains and elect more or less Democratic Congressmen.

The Democratic victory in New Hampshire reelects Senator Blair to private life. That ends the half-a-million-dollar government school scheme. His absence from the senate will be a great relief to that body—likewise to the readers of the congressional Record.

The Reed gang will now be more determined than ever to pass the Lodge Election Force Bill at the next session. It is the only thing that can save the Presidency to the Republicans in 1892. Unfortunately for their scheme, however, there are yet a few Republicans in the Senate who respect the right of the people to control the ballot box.

The protective tariff papers point to the great increase in the price of corn as the work of the McKinley tariff. The tariff must therefore have produced the drought that reduced the corn crop to one half its usual bulk. Wouldn't it be a good idea to have a drought every year, so that the farmer may get a good price for the corn the drought does not kill?

The location of the University at this point made Albuquerque the educational center of the territory. That location was made by a Republican legislature. (Albuquerque Citizen)

Inasmuch as the *Citizen* sees fit to claim a partisan credit in this matter, it would have been only candid to have added that the University bill became a law by the approval of a Democratic Governor, who could have easily defeated it if he had so desired. The passage of the University bill was one of the very few good bills passed by the last legislature.

The Republican press is claiming great credit for removing the tariff tax on sugar. But it doesn't tell its readers that the "free sugar" thus provided for is of a kind unfit for table use, and that only the sugar refiners get any benefit from the removal of the tariff. They buy this "free sugar," refine it, and get the benefit of the tax on refined sugar, which the consumers have to pay, in addition to a bounty of two cents a pound on all sugar made in this country, maple and beet, whether they use them or not.

The St. Louis *Republic* printed last week this choice example of how prices are being McKinleyed in that city. What is taking place in St. Louis in this regard is happening everywhere.

We beg to notify you that we have this day advanced prices on our manufactured leather work ten (10) per cent. This does not cover the additional cost of leather, and we may be compelled to still further advance our prices as the season progresses. Yours respectfully,

Jacob Strauss Saddlery Co.
J. D. Stickles Saddlery Co.
Degnan-McLennan Saddlery Co.
P. J. Peters Saddlery Co.
F. J. Powers Saddlery Co.
Meyer Hammer & Co.
The P. Hayden Saddlery Co.
P. Innes & Co.
Heideman-Bonest Saddlery Co.
A. Holthaus & Co.

Gen. Miles, in his last annual report as commander of the Pacific Division suggests that the holding of discontented and disaffected Indian tribes on the San Carlos reservation, especially along the Gila River, which is unsanitary to them and often unhealthy, will always be a source of danger and disturbance. As several of the military posts and reservations in the Department of Arizona have been abandoned, he recommends that they be at once occupied by Indians and converted into industrial schools, and that the Mojave, Tonto and Yuma Indians be removed there at once. That the San Carlos Indians, now along the San Carlos River, and the White Mountains, should be located in a sufficient part of the reservation, and the remainder of the reserve thrown open to such use as can be made of it by citizens.

THE CONSUMER PAYS.

Notwithstanding the persistent claim of the protective tariff organzans that tariffs do not increase prices to the consumer, they occasionally forget themselves and unwillingly tell the truth. A notable instance of this is an article in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a few days ago, on the retaliatory policy adopted by the Mexican government, in the levy of enormous duties upon American exports to Mexico, in retaliation for our tax on cattle, horses and sheep. Speaking especially of the Mexican law in his paper, that paper, of the 26th October, says:

The Mexican government also passed a retaliatory tax upon imports of hogs, which have been mostly shipped to Mexico from Kansas City. The importation tax on United States hogs has been fixed at \$2.00 a head. As there are no hogs of any value raised in Mexico, the result will be that the Mexican consumer will pay 12.5 cents per pound for pork meat, which is twice as much as the present entire cost.

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Here we have it in a nut shell. The consumer pays the tax, no matter who or where that consumer may be. In this case it is the Mexican consumer. In the case of cloths, hardware and groceries sent into the United States from a foreign country, it is the American consumer. The principle, and the result, is always the same—the consumer pays.

WHY FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS ARE COMING.

It is claimed for the McKinley tariff, and the claim is borne out by the facts, that the effect of that bill is to bring large numbers of foreign manufacturers to this country, to invest their money and engage in manufacturing here. This is undoubtedly true, and it is one of not the least evils of that law.

The claim is thus pungently answered, and its fallacy exposed by our neighbor of the Tucson (Arizona) *Citizen*:

Why are these European manufacturers coming to the United States with these thousands of foreign workmen to compete with our manufacturers and our native born Americans? They are coming because they have learned of the McKinley bill taxes the people of the United States to support the manufacturers and that the tariff enables the manufacturers to charge from thirty to sixty per cent. higher than the present rate. It is claimed by the manufacturers, and that by counts of their own and according to their manufacturers and requiring their own foreign labor, the American consumer will be compelled to pay them the enormous profit provided by the McKinley bill, and thus in five years these foreign manufacturers established on American soil can make more clear money in the United States than they can in Europe in twenty-five years; but it will be at the expense of the American consumer.

Every citizen of the United States will be taxed higher, probably to pay these enormous profits, and while the manufacturers will be growing richer and richer, the masses of the people will be getting poorer and poorer. Yes, it is a fact European manufacturers are coming to the United States, and it is also a fact that the reason of their coming is because the McKinley bill provides for taxing the people to support them. The tariff is a tax, and the consumer is a victim.

One of the most logical arguments ever made against the policy of protective tariffs was by Daniel Webster, in 1820. He said: "To individuals this policy is as injurious as it is to government. A system of artificial government protection leads the people to too much reliance on government. If left to their own choice of pursuits, they depend on their own skill and their own industry. But if government actually affects their occupations by its system of bounties and preferences, it is natural, when in distress, that they should call on government for relief. Hence a perpetual contest, carried on between the different interests of society."

The McKinley bill has reduced the wages of the workingmen by McKinley's. An expert argues in this way: Suppose that the wages of a laborer are \$1.25 per day. That will make \$7.50 per week. Since the passage of the McKinley bill this \$7.50 will only purchase the same amount of clothing and other necessities as could be bought before the passage of the bill for \$6. The wages of the laborer now are then virtually reduced to \$6.00 per week.

Before the passage of the bill the laborer expended \$6 for the same articles he must now pay \$7.50 for, and had \$1.50 left, but under the McKinley outrage, he will have nothing left after making his purchases. (Philadelphia Post.)

As an evidence that the idea is growing that the Government is not to be trusted, we need only recall to mind the sub-treasury scheme formulated by the Farmers' Alliance in some of the Southern States and the frequent calls made upon the Secretary of the Treasury for help in financial centers when there is a panic in the money market.

The time is coming, and it is never so hard that some people imagine, when the power of the Secretary to aid people who have got themselves into financial straits through speculations will be taken from him. Then for the power has not been taken from the system making him more or less dependent on the Government when in trouble, and this dependence should not be cultivated. It is not the Government's function to bail up business enterprises. It should see that the laws are honestly administered and obeyed, and give every one a fair field and no favor.

The old adage that every tub should stand on its own bottom is honest, but true.

FEEDING BOTH WAYS.

The Republican leaders are trying to convince the people that the new tariff bill is a poor contrivance for catching "possums & coonin' and wabbit." Mr. McKinley says we do not need cheap goods, and so he drew his bill for the purpose of advancing prices. Mr. Reed says the contrary that prices are not to be advanced at all, and that the present war is without excuse. Here are extracts from recent addresses of the two leaders. "I never spent my money and take his share."

REED AT DEMING.

It is not necessary now to add to the crushing farm mortgages, the load of the shopkeeper in raising prices. Don't be scared. The shopkeeper can't take your money from you. An effort is being made to make you buy today instead of tomorrow. You will notice the prices have not gone up, but are always going up. They ask you to come out of a wet race that will never fail.

MCKINLEY AT KALAMAZOO.

Well, now they say you would have things cheaper if you only had a Democratic revenue tariff. "I don't never like to hear that word cheap." He wants high priced merchandise, for cheap merchandise makes cheap men, and cheap men mean a cheap country, and that is not the kind our fathers built. Furthermore, it is not the kind their sons mean to maintain.

Strong contractor surely, Mr. McKinley, in saying "I never liked the word cheap." He wants high priced merchandise, for cheap merchandise makes cheap men, and a cheap country, One year later Mr. McKinley, receiving a revolt against the McKinley bill, says that the campaign, faces about and says that the shopkeeper, and not the McKinley bill, is responsible for the high prices.

Certainly there must be something wrong about a bill interpreted so differently by its chief advocates.

A NEW MEXICO FAIR FACTORY.

About twenty men are now employed on the Acme Fence factory at Casilla, Colfax County, pushing it to completion. Mr. Wall, the superintendent, states that he will have a factory worth in running order in thirty days. The weaving room will be 100 feet long by 25 feet wide and the engine room 30 by 60 feet. Besides there will be ten immense steam vats used for extracting the sap from the logs, after which they will be cut into strips for use in the fence. The boiler and engine which are now on the grounds and which will be used to run the machinery, will be sixty-five and sixty horse power respectively. The machines for extracting the sap will be especially designed for the Acme company and have already been placed in position. When in full running order the factory will have a capacity of five miles of fencing per day and will give employment to eighty men or more. Already the company has received orders for over two hundred miles of fencing.

BEAUTIES OF THE MCKINLEY BILL.

All the newspaper talk regarding the increased cost of living under the new tariff is simply made for its political effect.

All the poor man has to do to economize is to make a diet of sugar, pork and lumpy nails. At the same time the manufacturer has to pay a heavy tax on the contents of his extensive warehouses purchased in anticipation of the passage of the bill, and there is no reason why he cannot live nearly or quite as cheap as he did before the 8th of October. Then, too, seisalino sausages are to be cheaper, and he can import all the ashes, bologna sausage and chalk he may want free of duty, and when he leaves the foundry or the farm for a few weeks out in Canada, he is rewarded by the fact that if he is a citizen of the United States he can bring in his ashes free, and he may bring on the high seas or in the open waters of the lakes forming the boundary between the United States and Canada.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

Secretary Nodd has just rendered an important decision affirming the right of the Sierra Grande Mining company to 4.5 acres of land near Silver City on which they have erected pumping works. He decides that Jas. Crawford, who claimed 160 acres, including t's land, did not establish a bona-fide residence thereon, and that a pre-emptor who elects, in the presence of adverse claim, to make final proof must abide the result thereof, and will not be given a hearing in the event that said proof fails to show compliance with law.

He also decides, contrary to the apparent tenor of previous decisions:

The use and occupancy of land for the maintenance of pumping works necessary to the operation of a mine may be such as will authorize entry of the land as a mill site.

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S. LISDAUER, DEMING.

Country Journal.

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